

were four classes—yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and horses four years old and upwards. The two great trophies, the Cawdor Challenge Cup and the Brydon Challenge Shield, were both won by James Kilpatrick, with his first-prize three-year-old Craigie Litigant 19071. This handsomely colored and very gay horse was bred by James Anderson, Pitcarry, Bervie, Kincardineshire. He was got by Baron of Buchlyvie 11263, out of Favourite Queen 32062, by Royal Favorite 10630. He was first last year and is a horse of fine proportions, exceptionally "sweet" of his feet and legs, and every inch a wearer. The reserve for both trophies was George A. Ferguson's Ardendale 18993, a colt built on a more liberal scale. He was second in the three-year-old class, and with his splendid foot and great weight and substance was a prime favorite with many. He was bred by Wm. Young, Thrupwood, Galston, and was got by Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032 out of Bute Lily 27479 by Montrave Ronald 11121. He is hired for 1918, 1919 and 1920, and is certainly one of the grandest colts of his age seen for many a day. The third-prize three-year-old was James Gray's Botha 19026 by Baron Buchlyvie 11263, and bred by his owner. He, too, is let for three seasons, that is 1918, 1919 and 1920, namely, to Inverness, Turriff, and Morayshire, respectively. The first-prize aged horse was Mr. Kilpatrick's Craigie Excelsior 18664, which last year was first as a three-year-old, and stood reserve for both great trophies. He was got by Bonnie Buchlyvie, and his dam, Mayflower of Glenhowe 37749, was by the excellent breeding horse Ryecroft 13722, which this season is to travel in Bute. The dam of Craigie Excelsior is also the dam of the colt Imperial, for which A. M. Montgomery gave 1,400 gs. at his uncle's sale. The second aged horse was Mrs. Kinloch's Hiawatha Again 18765, a horse rising five years old, bred by his owner and hired to Inch and Garioch Society for 1918, and to the Scottish Central Society for 1919. This is a first-rate specimen of a draft horse. He is a surestock-getter, and one of the kind that does well both for his owner and the public. George A. Ferguson was third with a splendid specimen of a draft horse in Victor Dale 18148, a six-year-old bred in Ross-shire and got by Pride of Blacon 10837, out of a mare by Sir Hugo 10924. James Relph, Pollat Hill, Penrith, who owns an excellent stud of Clydesdales in Cumberland, was fourth with a true specimen in Blackwood 18626. The first-prize two-year-old was the colt which last year was first as a yearling. He was then known as Doura Elect, but his name has been changed to Dunure Obligation 19426. He was bred by John Young, West Doura, Kilwinning, and his sire was Dunure Footprint 15203, while his dam was Nancy Blacon 24466 by Pride of Blacon. This is a very true specimen of the breed, with a beautiful foot and good legs. He moves well. His owner is Mr. John Johnstone, Carbrook Mains, Larbert. The first-prize yearling was Mr. George A. Ferguson's Passchendale, a very promising, close-moving black colt by his owner's great horse Phillipine 18044, out of Celia by Dunure Footprint 15203. He was bred by Mr. Robert Jackson, Westbank, Macmerry, East Lothian.

With his sweeping victory on Thursday Mr. Kilpatrick has now won the Brydon Challenge Shield outright. It was first competed for in 1904, when it was won by A. B. Matthews with Labori 10791. It has since been won three times by M. Marshall, Stranraer, and three times by William Dunlop, Dunure Mains. It had, however, to be won five times with different horses, and Mr. Kilpatrick has now scored this great triumph. His five victories have been these: with Oyama 13118 in 1907, Perfect Motion 13123 in 1908, St. Clair 14347 in 1909, Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032 in 1916, and Craigie Litigant in 1918.

Time hastens me to close this letter. The Shorthorn bull sales at Birmingham and Penrith have resulted in great surprises. When 3,100 gs. were paid at Perth a month ago for Pride of Millhills it was not expected that the record would be broken, but on the following day at Aberdeen Mr. Duthie gave 3,200 gs. for the Saphock bull Proud Conqueror. This was believed to be a safe record, but at Penrith on Friday both figures were eclipsed. A. J. Marshall, Stranraer, who with his father, Matthew Marshall, is deep in the South American export trade, gave 3,700 gs. or £3,885 for yet a third bull of Cruickshank breeding. He is named Everlasting, and was bred by A. Crombie, Woodend, Newmacher, Aberdeen, who we believe is a nephew of the late Amos Cruickshank. His sire was Collynie Sweepstake, a bull bred by Mr. Duthie, and his dam was Butterfly Queen VI. The Penrith sale was a great success, 359 bulls, cows and heifers drew £41,593 13s. The Penrith auctioneers are Messrs John Thornborrow & Company, and the town is a great centre for first-class dairy Shorthorns.

SCOTLAND YET.

Great Sheep Drive in Nova Scotia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Not many years ago almost every farmer in Nova Scotia had a few sheep, but we find to-day very few farmers have any. Fifteen meetings during the last week in February and the first week in March were held in Cumberland County. Both Provincial and Federal officials took part in these meetings. This is an ideal county for sheep raising and it is expected that there will be a large increase this year in numbers kept. Many farmers wish to buy sheep at the present time, but there are very few for sale in this district.

The principle reason for the decrease has been the dog nuisance. Therefore, if this drive is going to be successful there must be a hard and fast law to protect the sheep industry from dogs. The law to shoot the dog caught worrying sheep is useless, as 90 per cent.

of the farmers would rather do away with their sheep than have trouble with their neighbors. The new dog law in Pennsylvania, which went into effect on January 15th, could be well applied to Canada. It provides that every owner of a dog, 6 months old or more, must obtain a license from his county officials costing \$1 to \$2 for male dogs and from \$2 to \$4 for females. A metal tag accompanies each license and must be worn by the dog at all times. Furthermore all dogs shall, between sunset and sunrise, be confined within an enclosure firmly secured by a collar which will retain them on the premises. Under an effective law such as this farmers will be encouraged to go into the sheep industry for it is profitable at present prices.

When we consider the great need of having our boys overseas well clothed and that we are only raising enough

of paper and cotton as the Germans have; staying at-home and raising wool is doing your bit.

Don't depend on yourself to handle your lamb and wool crop. Become a shareholder in the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., and get the assistance of your fellow sheep raiser; it means protection to your markets in the future.

Ottawa.

SHEEP AND GOAT DIVISION.

Self-feeders to Save Labor.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

With the imperative call for increased food production continually impressed upon us, whilst on the other hand our most efficient labor has been sadly

depleted and what remains is higher-priced than ever before, we farmers find ourselves between the devil and the deep sea. Farmers have always been a hard-working class—too hard we have often thought. We exhaust our energies by long hours of severe physical exertion to the point where we cannot use our heads to the best purpose. If in response to the call for increased production we work harder than ever, will the net result be increase or decrease? I believe in doing the utmost possible to feed starving Europe but how can we do it most effectually? I have frequently reflected upon the matter this winter and have come to the conclusion that the way to accomplish more is to do less. A clear head is more effectual than a willing back. Let us aim to keep our heads clear for management by eliminating all dispensable chores and routine, seeking shortcuts whenever practicable. One of these is the self feeder for hogs.

I used to be strongly wedded to the thick-slop method of hog-feeding, the slop being prepared preferably by soaking the meal one or two feeds ahead. I have raised excellent pigs this way, especially when milk or whey was available. In summer it is feasible enough but in cold weather it has decided disadvantages. Even when the liquid is warmed, some of the slop will stick to the trough and gradually fill it up. Then, every little while one must chop out the trough and either waste the frozen chunks or take them to the house or feed room to thaw them out. It is a deal of bother.

Last autumn for the first time I tried self-feeding. A litter of ten grade Berkshires farrowed late in July (the first litter of a young sow) gleaned the stubble fields with their dam until the end of November, rustling rather slow but steady and very economical gains. Up to said date sow and litter consumed a little oat chop, a few hundred weight of shorts and about fifty pounds of tankage. They had very little skim-milk.

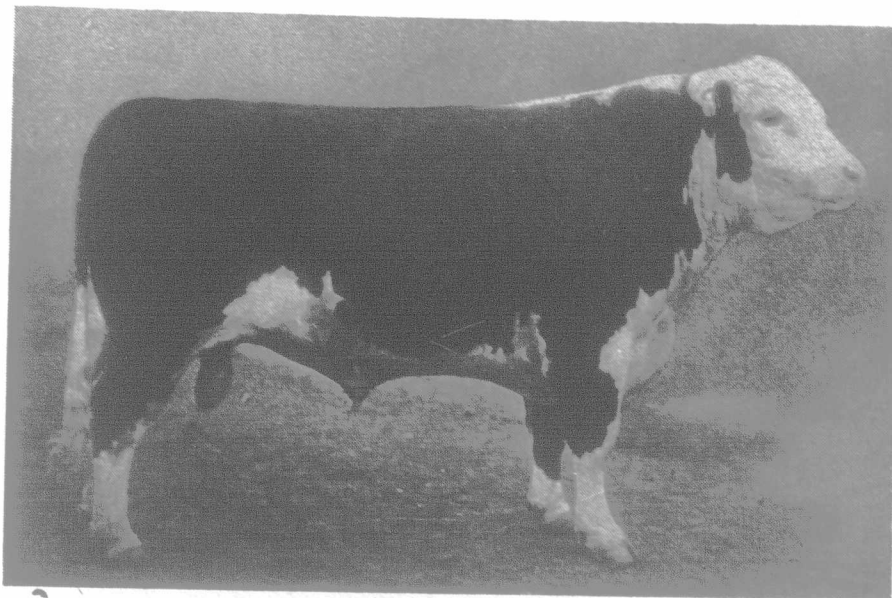
December brought us the same brand of severe weather common to all parts of Canada. I borrowed a neighbor's self-feeder, installed it in a box stall in a corner of the hog stable, kept one part of the stall well bedded and filled the hopper with chop composed of about two-thirds oats and one-third barley. The oats were very inferior as Alberta oats go, being from a crop sown about the middle of June and not properly ripened. After a month the proportions were changed to half and half. To each sack of chop dumped into the hopper a few handfuls of tankage were added. In all, the sow and litter had 150 pounds of tankage costing a little over five dollars.

The way those pigs put on weight was a pleasure to see. There was not a runt in the lot. They were a straight glossy-coated, curly-tailed bunch and when sold at five and a half months averaged 143 pounds after a thirty-mile drive to market. Of course this weight is not big, but considering the size of the litter, the fact that the pigs rustled a good part of their early gains and had almost no skim-milk to force them along, while the grain used for fattening was of inferior quality, I felt well satisfied with the results and would not think of returning to the old way, except for breeding stock. There was little waste of grain. For summer feeding, I believe the combination of pasture and self-feeder is the ideal, and with this system one man can look after a large number of head.

Grande Prairie District, Alta. W. D. ALBRIGHT.

Record Shorthorn Sale at London.

The uninterrupted success, over a series of years, of the the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company in conducting semi-annual Shorthorn sales, at London, Ontario, prompted the Executive to launch out on an even larger scale this spring than ever before, with the result that 129 cattle were put through the ring at a total public appraisal of \$33,875. The selling was divided into two sessions, namely, on the afternoons of April 2 and 3. On the evening of April 2 a complimentary banquet was tendered the contributors and visitors in the Tecumseh House, and a very enjoyable and profitable time was thus spent. T. A. Russell, President of the Canadian National Exhibition Association, presided and short addresses were made by W.A. Dryden, Brooklin; Wade Toole, London; J. M. Mc-



A Leading Hereford Sire in Western Canada.

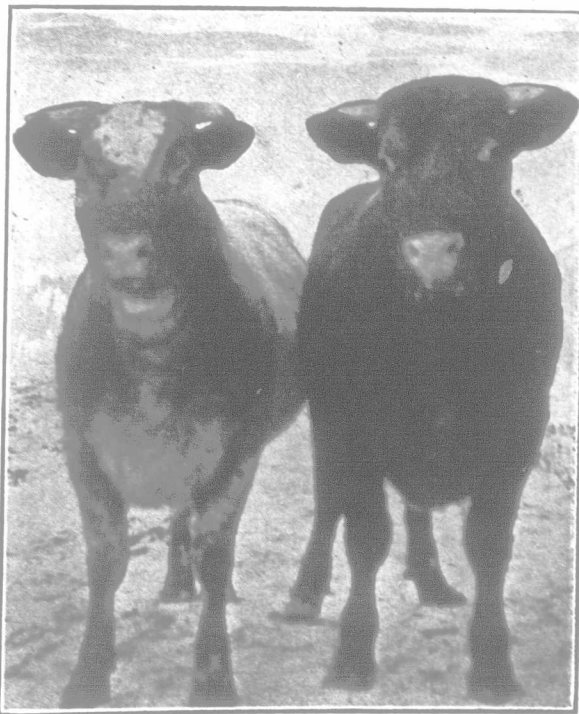
wool to give each of them a pair of pants per year, it is evident they would soon be out of the business if they had to depend on the the wool grown in Canada. To clothe them we have to import approximately 26,000,000 pounds of wool which could be easily raised in this country. It would mean approximately \$15,000,000 to the sheep farmers instead of being sent abroad.

Hints Re Wool.

Don't tubwash your wool; the user does not want it and he can take better care of the washing than you can.

Don't keep the wool in the cellar before marketing for you are sure to lose money by having it damp. Dampness causes the wool to be discolored.

Don't leave the tags on the fleece for they will be taken off when it is graded and more wool with them than you would take off by clipping before shearing.



A Good Pair.

Steer weighed 1,300 lbs. at 18 months, and the heifer 1,210 lbs. at 19 months. Sold for 16 and 13½ cents per lb., respectively, last December. These pair-fed youngsters were raised and finished, on the farm of James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ont.

Don't tie the fleece with sisal twine; use paper twine only. This can be had on application to the Secretary or Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., 128 Simcoe St., Toronto.

Don't sell your wool to the peddler. If you have not a grading station near you, send it to the nearest Co-operative Wool Association where it will be graded. Remember that the larger the quantity the better the price; 100,000 pounds is worth more per pound than 1,000 pounds to the wool buyer.

Don't have our boys overseas wearing clothes made